another source of heat (tűzhely, generally a stove) is placed in the kitchen--hence the name. The majority of peasant cottages have now a second living room (hátulsó ház, kisház, kamora). Pantries and porches may also be added. On the Great Plains, the only entrance to the dwelling is through the kitchen door; in Transdanubia, the living room may be reached through another door. 342 [354]

The flooring is very primitive. It is generally of tamped dirt, covered over with clay and then smoothened. Sometimes the clay is blended with urry, lute or loam for coloring purposes. Such mixtures may be applied on the walls of the rooms also, although whitewashing is the more common procedure.

Besides the dwelling house, the Magyars construct separate buildings to shelter their domesticated animals and to store crops or equipment. Some are also designed for certain kinds of farm work. 343

The fencing surrounding the courtyard is made of one of the above-mentioned primitive materials. Hedges, dry stalk, harrow, or simply branches or thorns are also used. In some towns on the Great Plains, thick mud or adobe walls are built on the street side, high enough to hide the farm buildings completely. 351

City buildings are, of course, varied in style, structure and 000

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Let's go away from here,
We may get a hiding!
No, let's not go
Until the violins are playing!
Bring wine for the Hungarians,
Brandy for the Slovaks,
Beer for the Germans!

The grapes ripen in a dry summer and a long, mild autumn: they take a long time to grow and ripen, and in every part of the country they can boast a different fame and quality. There are as many kinds of wine as there are Hungarian dialects: it has as many colours as Hungarian peasant costumes, it has as many tastes, flavours, bouquets as Hungarian songs or Hungarian tunes. Its effect and strength surprise one like the beauty of Hungarian shepherd carvings or embroideries.

Every peasant vineyard, even if only half an acre in [343] size, has its own cellar built into a hill, before which is a porch with a fireplace. People go there very frequently to sit about, roast bacon, drink a few glasses of wine and smoke. In some places whole villages grow up in the [361] vineyards, called hill-villages. Their laws are even more strict than those of the other villages. And strictest of all are the laws observed during the gathering of the grapes. Those who behaved badly at a «szüret» were in ancient times sent back to the bosom of Abraham: that is to say, they were removed from amongst the living. People were not even allowed to swear in the vineyards. In olden times even justice was stayed at the time of the gathering of the grapes. Though it was never admitted, yet in fact even Mohamed's prohibition of strong drink was ignored during the Turkish occupation, those 250 years during which the Turks came in contact with Hungarian wine, — years which had such a disastrous influence on the advance of Hungarian